

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1825.

[NO. 38.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

JER. L. Chittim, to the use of Thomas Johnson vs. William Lattimore, Adm. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same vs. the same.—Thomas Johnson vs. the same.—The same vs. the same.—The same vs. the same.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

TEST. VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2 62½. 6t39

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

ISAAC Heron vs. Wm. Lattimore, Adm. of Geo. Lattimore, decd. The same vs. the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

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State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

Campbell & Chittim, Original Process—judgments and executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land, belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

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State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

HOYLE, Son & Cox, vs. William Lattimore, Adm. of George Lattimore, deceased.—The same vs. the same.—Original Process—judgments and executions, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, in the cases as above stated; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.

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Delivery Bonds,
For sale, at Office of the Journal.

State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

DAVID Ramsour vs. William Lattimore, Adm. of George Lattimore, deceased.—Original Process, and Judgment and Execution, granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on subject to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

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State of North-Carolina.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825.

JAMES Marshall vs. William Lattimore, Adm. of George Lattimore, deceased.—Original Process, and Judgments and Executions granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county, and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said George Lattimore, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Lattimore, one of the heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by Court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the *Catawba Journal*, that the said Robert appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln county, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him, together with the other heirs of the said George Lattimore, deceased; and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

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NORTH-CAROLINA
LOTTERY,
(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$10,000	10,000	
1 do 6,000	6,000	
1 do 4,000	4,000	
1 do 3,000	3,000	
1 do 2,000	2,000	
1 do 1,538	1,538	
6 do 1,000	6,000	
6 do 500	3,000	
16 do 200	1,200	
312 do 24	3,744	
468 do 12	3,744	
7,800 do 8	3,744	
7,800 do 4	31,200	

8,760 Prizes. \$79,170
15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, \$79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers. Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - \$4
Half do, - - - - 2
Quarter do, - - - - 1

*** TICKETS and SHARES, in the above Lottery, for sale at the office of the *Catawba Journal*, where adventurers are invited to call, and secure a chance for \$10,000, at the very low price of \$4.

Goods! Goods! Goods!
I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit until fall, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on. Those who may favor me with their custom, will be thankfully acknowledged. As all my stock of goods was purchased for cash, and the greater part of them before the late rise on goods, I expect to sell as low as any merchant in the village.

SAMUEL M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 12, 1825. 33*

A Bargain.
ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Luckey's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-street, situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Windsor Chair Making Business.
THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

A Lottery,
For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.
SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin) - is \$500

1 do \$300 (Family Coach) - is 300

1 do \$250 (Gig) - is 250

1 do \$180 (do.) - is 180

1 do \$130 (do.) - is 130

2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) - is 200

2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) - is 160

2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) - is 40

3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) - is 42

2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) - is 24

3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is 30

1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) - is 8

10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is 60

1 do \$5 (Hats) - is 50

1 do \$4 (Candlestand) - is 4

1 do \$3 (do) - is 3

20 do \$3 (do) - is 60

300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - is 600

431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. *15

For Sale.
THE subscriber wishing to remove to Tennessee, will sell, on low terms, the plantation on which he now lives, two miles west of Charlotte, containing

416 ACRES OF LAND,
with two good dwelling-houses, kitchens, barn and out-houses; above 20 acres of good meadow, and about 150 acres of cleared land, all in good repair. Any person wishing to purchase, may call and view the premises and know the terms.
JONAS CLARK.
May 27, 1825. 3t38

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE

THE subscriber has just received, and is now offering for sale, at his store four doors south of the Court-House, an elegant assortment of

Crockery and Glass-Ware,
together with a general assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.

Also, a choice collection of Wines, Cordials, and Spirituous Liquors, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

PEARSALL THOMPSON.
Charlotte, May 26, 1825. 6t40

CORN for Sale.
THE subscriber has for sale, at his plantation on the Yadkin river, eight miles east of Salisbury, two thousand bushels of prime Corn.
R. MACNAMARA.
May 18, 1825. 8t42

AARON WHEELER,
Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

(Painting in the country will be done on short notice.)

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t

Notice.
ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.
March 18, 1825.—25*

Yorkville Book Bindery.
To the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, in all its variety, and on reasonable terms. Any orders left with the editor of the *Catawba Journal*, for binding, or Blank Books, will be attended to.

JOHN DE CARTERET.
June 9, 1825.—3t39

Constables' Executions,
For sale, at this Office.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

A gleaming, by the Rev. H. Hunter, from the Harvest of Peace, matured from the seed-time of 1775; or a selection of ideas, from the effusions of pleasing sensations, on the celebration of the first declaration of American Independence, in Charlotte, 20th of May, in said year.

O! could we search the globe around,
Where could such happiness be found,
As dwells in our much favor'd land!

Here Plenty reigns—here Freedom sheds
Her choicest blessings on our heads:—
Kind Heaven supports, and firm we stand.

Here Commerce spreads her wealthy store,
Which flows from every distant shore:
Science and Art, their charms display;

And let us now unite to raise,
Our voices in our Maker's praise—
As truth divine directs she way.

These are thy gifts, Almighty King!
From thee our various blessings spring:
Prolific earth—propitious skies—

The raptures Liberty bestows—
The eternal gifts the Gospel shows—
All these—all joys, from thee arise.

With grateful hearts, with cheerful tongues,
To God we raise united songs:—
His power and mercy we proclaim—

Our sons, through every age shall own,
Jehovah here hath fix'd his throne,
And we will triumph in his name.

Long as the moon her course shall run,
Or man behold the circling sun,
May God o'er fair Columbia reign!

Still crown her councils with success,
With peace, and truth, her borders bless,
And all her sacred rights maintain.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

A HINT TO THE HEADS OF FAMILIES.

The only foundation for a useful education in a republic, is to be laid in religion. Without this, there can be no virtue; and without virtue there can be no liberty; and liberty is the object and life of all republican governments.

It is foreign to my purpose to hint at the arguments which establish the truth of the christian revelation: my only business is to declare, that all its doctrines and precepts are calculated to promote the happiness of society, and the safety and well being of civil government.

A christian, one would think, could not fail of being a republican. The history of the creation of man, and of the relation of our species to each other by birth, which is recorded in the old testament, is the best refutation that can be given to the divine right of kings, and the strongest argument that can be used in favor of the original and natural equality of all mankind.

A christian, I say again, can hardly fail of being a republican; for every precept of the gospel inculcates those degrees of humility, self-denial, and brotherly kindness, which are directly opposed to the pride of monarchy and the pageantry of a court.

A christian cannot fail of being useful to the republic; for his religion teaches him, that no man lives to himself. And lastly, a christian cannot fail of being wholly inoffensive; for his religion teaches him in all things to do to others what he would wish, in like circumstances, they should do to him.

I am aware that I dissent from one of those paradoxical opinions with which modern times abound, that it is improper to fill the minds of youth with religious prejudices of any kind, and that they should be left to choose their own principles, after they have arrived at an age in which they are capable of judging for themselves.

Could we preserve the mind in childhood and youth a perfect blank, this plan of education would have more to recommend it; but this we know to be impossible. The human mind runs as naturally into principles, as it does after facts; it submits with difficulty to those restraints or partial discoveries which are imposed upon it in the infancy of reason; hence the impatience of children to be informed upon all subjects that relate to the invisible world.

But I beg leave to ask, why should we pursue a different plan of education with respect to religion, from that which we pursue in teaching the arts and sciences? Do we leave our youth to acquire systems of geography, philosophy or politics, till they have arrived at an age in which they are capable of judging for themselves? We do not. I claim no

more than for religion, than for the other sciences; and I add further, that if our youth are disposed, after they are of age, to think for themselves, a knowledge of one system will be the best means of conducting them in a free enquiry into other systems of religion; just as an acquaintance with one system of philosophy is the best introduction to the study of all the other systems in the world.

When we still add to the above forcible reflections, the well known fact, that those children who are brought up without religious sentiment, readily become extremely licentious, and fall into every kind of dissipation, the candid reader must grant that parents ought, by all means, to bring up their children in the fear of God.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: Believing you to be interested in whatever concerns the welfare of our little village, I have ventured to make the following communication for your paper, hoping you may publish it for the benefit of those concerned. It is gratifying to observe the increase of useful and benevolent institutions in different parts of our growing country at the present day; to see bible, and tract, and missionary societies jointly supported by all denominations of christians. But there is another institution which has been of late years introduced into our state, and to which it appears due importance has never yet been attached; I mean the *Sunday School*, an institution which requires little or no funds, and only the assiduous attention of a few persons to carry on its operations. The object of such a society, we all know, is to impart religious instruction to children and youth, by devoting a convenient time on the sabbath-day to that purpose. The children are also taught in such institutions, both by precept and example, to form habits of sobriety, industry and good order, as well as piety towards God.

These things are important at any time of life; but how much more effectual, when thus forcibly inculcated in early years, when the youthful mind, like melted wax, takes any impression given it.—That sunday schools have answered, yes, far more than answered, the highest expectations of their most sanguine advocates, may be known by an appeal to facts.

In the account of a revival in the state of New-York, it is stated, that of thirty-five persons who were hopeful sharers in the work, twenty-seven belonged to the sabbath-schools; of one hundred persons who united with a church in the course of a single year, ninety-eight had enjoyed the blessings of sabbath school instruction.

It is said that of the missionaries who have gone from Great-Britain to the heathen, nineteen-twentieths became pious at the sabbath schools; and that of the orthodox ministers in England, who are under forty years of age, more than two-thirds became pious at the sabbath schools.

Henderson and Patterson, who have done such wonders on the continent, in regard to the Bible cause, it is said received their first religious impressions at sabbath schools. The celebrated Dr. Morrison, missionary in the vast empire of China, who has recently translated the whole bible into Chinese, a language spoken by the largest associated population on the globe, became pious at a sabbath school! O! who can tell how many Brainerds, and Buchanans, and Morrisons, and Martyns, and Harriet Newells, and Isabella Grahams, God is training in the sunday schools to become the blessed instruments of renovating the world.

Now some of these great benefits have been produced from the smallest beginnings; and without wishing to cast the least reflection on those who subscribe to and support foreign missions, I cannot help thinking that our money would be much better appropriated by supporting sunday schools and domestic missionaries in our own towns and villages. We should have at least one important advantage, we could see the application of our funds and the benefits resulting from them, with our own eyes, and before our own doors; whereas funds to the support of a foreign mission, after going through a long list of proper authorities, are perhaps expended at last in the abortive attempt to make christian converts of a few obstinate and deluded Brahmins, while we have multitudes of Hottentots at home, and Indians on our frontiers, suffering for lack of religious instruction. Might we not use the language of our Saviour, and say, with propriety, "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone?"

I have been led into these remarks, by being informed of the commencement of a sunday school in this place. You may easily conceive my gratification, when I called on one of the persons engaged in

its superintendence, and was shown the system to which that kind of instruction has been brought at the present day, and when I heard that this system was to be the guide from the beginning. I will only mention one feature of it now, which will suffice to give you some idea of it: that is, the rewarding of diligence and application by the distribution of little printed tickets, having on them appropriate passages of scripture, and to which a certain fixed value is attached, say one cent. These tickets, thus judiciously distributed according to the regulations, are annually redeemed with books of a religious and moral tendency, such as will inform the minds and correct the judgments of the youthful recipients; so that by these means a laudable emulation is excited, in order to procure the rewards which are not only of such a nature as to render an abuse of them almost impossible, but which are every way calculated to convey the most important moral benefits to the receiver.

I trust I have now said enough to convince any unprejudiced mind, that Sunday schools are not only good in their nature, but that they are the most feasible and effective plan of benevolence which we can possibly adopt. They might well adopt for their motto, "Peace on earth, good will to men;" for after all our penal codes, our state prisons, our newgates, and our treading-mills, to awe and force offenders into obedience, Sunday schools are at last accomplishing what this combination of authority and punishment could never effect; and for this plainest of all reasons, because they instil moral principles, and bestow the right kind of care, with the best of motives, upon the tender minds of the young, before they have any fixed habits. Thus, under the blessings of divine providence, the fountain of our corrupt desires is cleansed at its source, and the streams which issue from it consequently become pure.

I will now only remark further, that I have been called upon, and shall contribute my mite towards the establishment of a Sunday school in this place with the utmost cheerfulness, sincerely hoping that others may do so likewise.

A CITIZEN OF CHARLOTTE.

Lucky Thief.—About twenty yards above the Cora linn, where the water of the Clyde is precipitated over perpendicular rocks of eighty feet in height, there is a chasm of not more than seven or eight feet in width, through which the whole collected stream pours impetuously along. A boy had stolen some apples from the garden at Cora house, and being detected by the gardener, he ran towards the river and attempted to leap over the terrific current. He missed his footing and fell headlong into it.—The gardener stood horror-struck, and expected to see the mangled corpse of the boy emerge only to be dashed down the fearful cataract below. Imagine his sensation of joy when he saw the lad thrown safely on the ledge of the opposite rock, and heard him, as he scrambled off with the bag of apples in his hand, exclaim, "Aha, lad! ye have na catch'd me yet!"

An Irish gentleman—a Mr. Talbot, of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada, published a work a few months since, relative to that Province, which is as full of marvellous matters as any volume which has come under our cognizance for some time past. Not to mention his assertion, that snowfleas, previous to a thaw, cover the snow in such multitudes, that he had himself counted 1,296,000 upon a single square yard!—nor the asseveration that the flies abound so much in Canada, that a child cannot open its mouth without running the risk of being suffocated by the quantity that eagerly try to descend down its throat!—both of which we are bound, in common courtesy, to take for facts—we were almost put to a dead stand still, when we read of the young man who, after spearing a sturgeon from his fishing boat, and being dragged into the water by the fish, floated for some time behind the sturgeon, by the aid of his instrument. At length growing weary of this mode, as who would not, he got astride of the fish, and converted the spear into a bridle rein, and rode thus for nearly a mile, when the poor fish yielded up his life to the prowess of his rider!—Mr. Talbot expresses, very naturally, a fear lest he should be suspected of exaggeration. He has some reason for his doubts.

Nat. Journal.

A young man named DANL. YOUNG, residing in the vicinity of Milford, Pa. was bit a few days since by a rattle-snake which he was training preparatory to carrying it to Philadelphia. He survived about twenty-four hours.

Yesterday, the Honorable George E. Badger, presented to the Governor the resignation of his office as one of the Judges of the Superior Court, which was accepted by his Excellency.

We learn that the Judge has resigned, with a view of resuming the practice of the law in the Supreme Court, and the Courts of the neighboring counties, and will for that purpose, establish himself in this city.

Raleigh Register.

General Intelligence.

FRANCE, SOUTH-AMERICA, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated April 18.

"The ministry of this country appear to be in a truly embarrassed situation as it respects the commerce of South America. Petitions from the principal merchants are continually presented to them from all quarters, praying them to open the commerce of that country, that they may enjoy the great benefit which would no doubt accrue by such a measure. On the other hand the government are bound to the holy alliance, which effectually prevents them from recognizing those states, although they are no doubt in reality lost to Spain.—It is said that Mr. Vilelle has called a meeting of the principal merchants from different parts of France, when this great question will be discussed. If the recognition of the South American states take place, France will no longer form one of the holy alliance; if, on the contrary, she refuse, there will be a just cause of complaint by the industrious part of the country, who will have a right to say—You impose upon us heavy taxes, particularly the one in question for indemnity to the emigrants, and you seem determined by your system to put it out of our power to pay. In my opinion this government will be forced to accede to the wishes of the majority, and let the rest of the saints of the alliance take care of themselves. There are now several French vessels fitting out for South America, and the owners fear, what I think may occur, that the government in that country will refuse them admittance."

CADIZ.

That once opulent city, the commercial emporium of the world, is running its course, like all mutable things, to abandonment and ruin. The churches and public buildings, both internally and externally, are in a state of dilapidation, and its cathedral, which was to have been the glory of Cadiz and the admiration of Europe, the building of which cost millions, is now partitioned into workshops. The pompous and formidable navy of Spain, which in former days floated in insulting security in the wide and spacious bay, is long since annihilated from the waters of the deep, and the rich galleons, which annually poured in their vast wealth from the mines of Mexico and Peru, to feed the sickly appetites of sensuality, are no more. Neptune, too, has declared war against the city, and decreed that his watery element shall ride rampant over its walls; already he has made great inroads on its boundaries, and I doubt whether the treasury of France, (for Spain has none) will be adequate to repair its rotten walls. Commerce also has taken her departure, and is now on her wings to other distant regions, and has left nothing behind but poverty and distress. Men are to be met at every corner, in the attitude of supplication for the daily wants of nature, who, not many years ago, were among the first merchants of the city. Every day turns out a fresh supply on the town, and those whom the blind goddess has been more favorable to, studiously avoid their quondam associates who now supplicate their charity. Families who, during the former siege of Cadiz, occupied the first rank in society, and were the very centre of attraction and admiration on the Alameda, are now the criminal agents of gaming tables, and the panders of prostitution. Others again, who wish to preserve an apparent virtue in the reverses of fortune, live more retired, and are never to be seen beyond the doors of their comfortless habitations but on Sundays and holidays, to comply with their religious obligations to hear mass.

London paper.

Execution at Pernambuco.—The editor of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal has received intelligence from Pernambuco to the 27th of April. The following account of the execution of an American, who is represented as being well known in New-York and Philadelphia, will be read with emotion:

"You may remember, in one of my letters, I mentioned an American by the name of James Rodgers, of New-York, who I expected would lose his life for taking an active part with the Revolutionists, and was condemned to death and recommended to the mercy of the Emperor, Jose Pedro the first. The Emperor's answer arrived on the 2d of April, ordering that all that were condemned should be executed as soon as possible. This sealed the fate of this noble young man and two of his companions. The 12th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. was the time appointed for the execution of the three. This inhuman proceeding occasioned great distress to all the Americans in the place. His friends visited him on the 11th inst. He was calm, pleasant; talked on lively subjects; made remarks on people passing in the street; he counted the time he had yet to live; it was 22 hours; he said, "it is a very short time—when it comes, I will die contented—I and my companions die in a glorious cause. We do not die for murdering our fellow creatures, it is for holding a different opinion with the Emperor; in that opinion I die."

"On the next morning, I went to see

the execution. They passed within a few yards of me—they were dressed in white gowns, and walked unbound. Rodgers walked with his arms folded and his head raised extremely high—as if proud of the glorious cause he was going to die for. They arrived at the place of execution about half past 7 o'clock, and held a conversation with the Priests. At 8 o'clock, they walked towards their seats. Rodgers took the middle chair, Nicolou on the right hand of him, and Le Mont on the left; after sitting a few minutes, they arose. Nicolou began and made a long and loud speech—Rodgers followed, and then Le Mont. While one was speaking, the others bowed their heads to affirm the truth of what was said—their speech occupied about half an hour—they then took their seats. Several times they arose, and pushed their chairs into the sand to make them stand firm—the executioner then tied their wrists and ancles with a small cord, and drew caps over their eyes. Nicolou and Rodgers drew them back and sat watching the motions of the soldiers; twenty four were called out, loaded their guns, and were going to fire, when Rodgers cried out 'stop,' and requested the captain to order his soldiers nearer. They halted within half the former distance, say 30 yards. He then gave the signal to fire; the drop of his handkerchief was the signal. They all fired, and Nicolou fell. The sight was dreadful—Rodgers sprang upon his feet, cried out for God's sake to kill him quick, and taking hold of his gown, he held it up and showed the multitude of bullet holes through it. Le Mont kept his seat; they fired the second round—Rodgers fell, and Le Mont directly afterwards. The soldiers then ran up to the bodies and discharged the third round into them.

"Their speeches were never published. They related principally to their love of freedom, advising the Pernambucans to try their endeavours once more, and conjuring them to beware of the Emperor.

"The day preceding the execution, the American captains were advised by the American consul not to hoist their colours half mast on account of Rodgers, it being against the laws of the country. The American captains acted contrary to these orders, and next morning hoisted them. During their absence to see the execution, the officers and sailors belonging to a man of war lying in this harbour, went on board and cut them down. The same day an American ship called the Commodore Perry, arrived off the port with her colours at the mast head; the same rascals went on board of her and ordered them down, thus throwing a little disgrace on the American flag. English colours, half mast, also were cut down. The Patriots who are absent are all condemned to death."

FROM INDIA.

Calcutta papers to the 4th of February, have been received at Salem, by the ship George, in the short passage of 100 days. The British and Burmese war still continued. The English head quarters were at Rangoon. The main body was soon to advance upon Ava, the capital of the Burman empire. In several encounters between the hostile armies, the loss in the Burman army was fifteen thousand in fifteen days. The British loss was trifling. A great battle was fought the middle of December, in which the natives were completely routed and dispersed. They were, however, making great exertions to rally their forces. The English army was 15,000 strong. On the 29th of October a severe earthquake laid a considerable part of Manilla in ruins, demolishing several churches, a bridge, and many private houses, and compelled the inhabitants and troops to remove from the city. Close to the river, four miles from Manilla, the earth opened with a tremendous explosion.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.—We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided.—Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the world.

New-York Evening Post.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Anson, of the British ship London, from Jamaica for London, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated

Gulf of Florida, May 10th, 1825.

"On the 16th ult. about 2 P. M. the weather being moderate, and standing for Key West, which bore about N.N.E. distant 30 miles, I observed an American brigantine bearing down upon us, on our weather quarter, with all the sail he could set, and on examining him through my telescope more attentively, I perceived a very small schr. of about 45 tons in chase of him. I immediately tack'd towards him, and found the audacious rascal, with a black flag, firing away at the brigantine, and at the time his shot had begun to overreach him. I hoisted my ensign and pendant, and got all clear for action, as we neared him; but before we could get within range, the pirate abandoned his chase, and stood away for the Cuba coast, under all the canvass he could spread.

"The wind being light, and his sweeps and large sails affording him a decided advantage, he effected his escape, much against my inclination.

"I sent my boat on board the brigantine, which proved to be the *Jessey*, of New-York, Capt. West, from New-Orleans, bound to Richmond, Virginia. Capt. W. reported that the pirate had chased him from off Port Mariel, and had shown both English and American colors, before he hoisted the black flag. Capt. W. showed good courage, for immediately when he saw the London standing to his assistance, he backed his main yard, with the intention of decoying the pirate into our hands, supposing us to be a sloop of war. I have since carried a light at night, having had six American vessels in company, and being now to the north of Cape Florida, and quite clear of piratical danger, I am about to make a signal to part company."

STAGE ACCIDENT.

HALIFAX, JUNE 3.—On Tuesday week last, the Petersburg stage had proceeded about four miles from this town, when the passengers discovered that their trunks, three in number, which had been placed on behind, were missing. The stage immediately returned to the ferry, but without finding the trunks. The alarm being given, a number of our citizens, with creditable alacrity, immediately commenced a most diligent search of the surrounding country, and finally recovered the trunks, which had been deposited in a wheat field a short distance from the road and about two miles from town. It is supposed that the trunks had fallen from the stage, and being seen by a negro at work near the road, were taken up and concealed by him. The trunks were not injured—one of them, we are told, contained upwards of \$4000. The alarm was given at about sunset, and before three o'clock in the morning, with the aid of moonlight, the trunks were found. Free Press.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

A few days since, the brig *Sea Horse* was upset in the Delaware. At the time of the accident two ladies were in the cabin; one was taken out through the skylight, the Democratic Press gives the following account of the release of the other, Mrs. Eberman, from the cabin, where she remained until the quarter-deck was cut away:

"When the vessel was upset, Mrs. Eberman, far advanced in a state of pregnancy, was lying sea-sick on her bed.—In an instant she was cast out of her berth into the cabin, into which the sea was pouring in torrents, through the windows and skylight. She knew not what cause pitched her from her berth, and amidst midnight darkness, found herself floundering in the water and assailed on all sides by the drifting furniture. She heard no sounds but those caused by the rushing and dashing of the waters—she laid hold of the sides of a berth, into which, buoyed as she was by the water, she scrambled. It was afterwards ascertained that this was the Captain's berth, and fortunately it was a few inches higher than any other in the ship.

"In this berth Mrs. Eberman sat with her head against the deck, and up to her head in water. All was silent and dark; her sensations were most painful and confused; she supposed the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the bay. In this horrible situation, buried alive, she grasped an orange, which was floating in the cabin; she ate it, and it greatly refreshed her. She now heard a noise over head, and with a cane which she had caught in the water, she struck perpendicularly over her, against the under side of the deck. She was answered by voices; hope revived; she breathed more freely, and her mind became more alive to her actual situation. She heard the sound of the axe, it promised her deliverance, but it created the most agonizing apprehensions. Her head was touching, was pressed against the under side of the deck, and there it must remain or be submerged in water; every stroke of the axe more certainly assured her, that it fell directly over her head; these were among her most agonized moments.

"At length a chip, about the length of the axe, was taken out from the lower side of the deck, and the light of Hea-

ven again shed its blessed influence on the suffering mortal beneath. With the eagerness appertaining to so perilous a situation, Mrs. Eberman pushed her hand, as far as it would go, through the aperture. Her husband, with all a husband's anxiousness and love, was on the outside of the vessel; who can tell his feelings when the appearance of her hand assured him she was yet sensibly alive; but his heart had scarcely time to beat with joy, before it was collapsed with horror. The axe of the workman was uplifted and about to descend with its sharpest edge, upon the hand of his wife—it would sever it from her body—it was happily arrested before it gave the fatal blow. Let us be brief—a saw was procured, a hole sufficiently large was made, and Mrs. Eberman was once again folded in the arms of her husband, and restored to the world."

General Lafayette arrived at Washington, in Pennsylvania, on the 24th ult. where he was received with every testimony of affectionate regard. On the next morning he proceeded to Brownsville, and thence to Uniontown, which he reached at 6 o'clock in the evening, and where, amongst the concourse that greeted him, Mr. Gallatin delivered to him, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, an Address, of which the Washington Reporter speaks in the highest terms of praise. On the 26th, the General left Union for the residence of Mr. Gallatin, where he was to remain a day. The General's progress in the patriotic State of Pennsylvania, was every where distinguished by the same enthusiastic manifestations of honor and respect that have marked his journey every where else in the country. On Sunday night last, the General was to lodge at Braddock's field, and reach Pittsburgh on Monday morning. Nat. Int.

The supposed fate of the Wasp.—Our readers will recollect that in giving, a few days ago, an account of the loss of the Spring Grove whaling ship, on the coast of Africa, in November last, and the deliverance of the crew from captivity amongst the Arabs, into whose hands they had fallen, we founded, on the statement of one of the crew of what was related to him by an Arab Chief, of the wreck, on the same coast, of an armed ship, and the murder of the crew, "some years ago," a conjecture that the ship referred to was probably our lamented sloop of War *Wasp*, whose mysterious disappearance, in the year 1814, has imparted to her fate, and that of her gallant crew, a degree of interest, greater in proportion to the obscurity in which it has remained involved. When we expressed that opinion, it had escaped us that Captain Paddock, of the ship *Oswego*, whose narrative we read some years ago, relates a similar story which he received from the Arabs, as far back as the year 1800. A friend having reminded us of the incident related by Paddock, we have turned to it, and find it to correspond so nearly to the statement given lately by the sailor of the whaling ship, that we cannot doubt they both refer to one event, and, of course, that the *Wasp* could not have been the unfortunate ship, referred to by the Arab, whose crew were murdered by the barbarians of the African desert. Nat. Int.

An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company was held in the Town House in this town on Friday last. We understand that the concerns of the Company are in a more prosperous situation than they have ever heretofore been, and, as an evidence of the fact, a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock was declared at this meeting, to be paid on the 1st of October next. The profits would warrant a dividend of more than twice the above amount, but it was wisely determined to reserve a fund to cover any possible loss, and to ensure a regular dividend of at least as much hereafter. As far as it is possible to form an opinion, there is no doubt but that such a dividend will be made.

The Stockholders elected, as officers for the ensuing year.

ROBERT STRANGE, President,
WM. BOYLAN,
JAS. MEBANE,
N. MENDENHALL,
JOHN HUSK, Directors.

Mr. Strange having declined the appointment of President, the Directors appointed James Mebane President, and Louis D. Henry a Director.

The Directors propose to meet quarterly in this town. The first meeting to be held on the second Monday in September next.

A Committee was appointed to draw up and publish a statement of the affairs of the Company, which will shortly be done. Fayetteville Observer.

We learn that, as Mr. Clay has travelled on Westward, he has been invited to Public Dinners, at Washington, Uniontown, and Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, and Wheeling, in the State of Virginia. The invitations at the first and last of these towns were accepted, but the invitations at Uniontown and Brownsville, the necessity for expedition in his journey did not allow him to accept.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1825.

CONVENTION.

At the annual meeting of the Convention Committee for the county of Mecklenburg, held in Charlotte on Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1825, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The committee for the county of Mecklenburg, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, beg leave to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the *Convention Question*. The recent political occurrence in our country having, we hope, been happily disposed of, we can again turn our attention to the local affairs of our state. The call of a Convention, for the purpose of amending our constitution, has long been an interesting subject to the people in the western part of the state. That the constitution needs amending, there can not be a shadow of doubt;—and that it is susceptible of being amended greatly to the advantage of the State and the good people thereof, is a fact equally clear. We deem it unnecessary to point out, in general detail, the many defects in the constitution; this has been done at various times, and particularly by the Convention which met in Raleigh in the fall of 1823.

In all countries and governments, both ancient and modern, some respect has always been paid to the sovereign people; but in no country or government, whether ancient or modern, have the rights of the people been so well understood as in that of the United States; and in a government like ours, where the people are the sovereign, it is a settled principle that the majority should govern the minority. On this genuine republican principle is the constitution of the United States, and of all the new states, bottomed; but unfortunately for the people of North-Carolina, by our constitution the minority rules the majority. Of this grievance we have long and justly complained, and have from time to time petitioned the General Assembly to make legislative provision for the removal of the grievance under which we have so long labored; but to our complaints they have turned a deaf ear, and treated our petitions with contempt.

The aristocratic features in the original constitutions of all the old Atlantic states may, with great propriety, be attributed to a want of that political knowledge which can only be acquired by time and circumstances. We have the highest veneration for the convention of 1776, and the most profound respect for the wisdom and patriotism of the worthy delegates who framed and adopted the present constitution of North-Carolina:—it is not our intention to detract, in the smallest degree, from the merits of the old convention, nor do we think we do so, when we say, that notwithstanding they executed their work with clean hands, yet time and circumstances have very clearly shewn, that they erected their fabric not on the best foundation. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when we reflect that the period was one of much excitement and great peril—that it was a period, too, when our notions of government were in a great measure drawn from that of Great-Britain. This we have fully exemplified in the fact, that although we renounced allegiance and set up for ourselves, yet we adopted almost the same system of jurisprudence and similar principles of legislation—borough towns without respect to numbers, and counties without respect to population, were made the basis of representation. We are aware of the difficulty of removing ancient prejudices, and of the still greater difficulty of removing power from where the constitution has unfortunately placed it; we flatter ourselves, however, that the good sense of the people, when they once reflect on their degraded situation, will arouse them to action; and that the large populous counties will no longer suffer themselves to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the small, thinly populated counties. Population is the true republican ground of representation: for this principle we shall always contend.

We have no disposition to excite unpleasant feelings in the breasts of our

eastern brethren: we have reminded them, from time to time, of our rights and of our determination to have them; and the period has arrived when something must be done—if not with their consent and co-operation, then without it. The stale argument, that our constitution is very good, that we have done well under it, that we might form a worse one, and that the people are not to be trusted, is too absurd to require any other notice than contempt. We feel ourselves fully warranted in the assertion, that there is as much political virtue in the people at this time, as at any former period; that there is more political information, and as sound republican principles. Why, then, should we hesitate a moment to set about the work which we have had so long in contemplation? Now is the accepted time—the national canvass is over—there is a propitious calm in the political world—and no obstacle exists to prevent the adoption of temperate but decided measures, or to deter us from acting as becomes an enlightened and independent people, conscious of their rights and determined to obtain them.

The sense of the people, in most of the western counties, has been heretofore taken on the Convention Question; yet, inasmuch as there appears considerable apathy on the subject, and to avoid every appearance of rashness, we consider it prudent again to submit the question to them. We do not presume to dictate to our fellow-citizens in other counties; but we hope that those who are hearty in the cause, will join us in devising the most efficient mode of bringing about a convention. Should our plan be approved, as set forth in this preamble and the accompanying resolutions, we trust that the time is not far distant, when the people of the west will stand upon equal ground with those in the east, and our state assume a more exalted character than heretofore.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the period has arrived, when the people of North-Carolina, and particularly those in the western part of the state, should adopt efficient measures to call a Convention, and endeavor to carry into effect the project of a constitution agreed upon by the delegates convened at Raleigh, in the fall of 1823.

Resolved, That we consider it again expedient to endeavor to take the voice of the people at our next August elections, whether they are for Convention or no Convention; and that it be recommended to the several county committees to appoint one magistrate and two free-holders, at each place of election, to take in the votes; and that the sheriff give notice that such a poll will be opened.

Resolved, That if, on taking the voice of the people, it should clearly appear that a majority are for Convention, publication thereof shall be made in the newspapers, and the returning officers in the several counties shall make report to the central committee at Salisbury.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each county to appoint a committee, consisting of three, and that the committee of Rowan be considered the central committee: that so soon as the voice of the people is taken, and publication thereof made, one delegate from each county shall be appointed by the respective county committees, to meet in Salisbury at such time as the central committee shall appoint, with full power to adopt such measures and make such arrangements as may be judged necessary for the speedy accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, That we will never cease to complain of the grievances under which we labor, until they are redressed, and our rights established on a permanent basis; and that we will hold meetings annually, or oftener, if necessary, and will heartily join our western brethren, and hope they will co-operate with us, in all fair and honorable means to obtain an amendment of the constitution.

Resolved, That the captains of the several militia and volunteer companies be requested to have two men appointed out of each company, to meet in county committee in Charlotte, at the call of the chairman for the ensuing year.

HUGH PARKS, Chairman.
ISAAC FRAZER, Secretary.

Another failure.—We were again disappointed last week, in the receipt of northern letters and papers. The Raleigh mail has now failed, for two weeks in succession, at the most favorable season of the year for regularity and despatch. It is stated in the Carolinian, that Deep river was too high to be forded—We wish it may be always too high; the crazy establishment on which we have now to depend, would then be broken up, and the northern mail forwarded by the Salem stage, a sure and certain convey-

ance. A horse mail will answer every purpose on the route between Salisbury and Raleigh; and if that fails, in consequence of the want of bridges, then those only, whose fault it is, will be the sufferers.

We are aware, that by the Raleigh mail, when it performs its trip, we can receive intelligence one day later than by Salem; but its repeated failures greatly overbalance this trifling advantage.

PROPHECY.

In the last Cheraw Gazette we find the following prediction:—

"In a few more years, and Cheraw will have a population of 5000 inhabitants; we shall then export our 50,000 bales of Cotton, and it will be forgotten in the commercial world, that Fayetteville was ever a place of trade! or even existed!"

Stranger predictions than this have probably been uttered, but never one more absurd or more ridiculous. Cheraw is not so formidable a rival to Fayetteville as the editor of the Gazette imagines—its prosperity is based on a foundation which even a neighboring town, with the enormous prospective population of five thousand inhabitants, cannot shake. Its prosperity is identified with the welfare and respectability of the state—and the state will sustain it, the prediction of the editor of the Gazette to the contrary notwithstanding. Cheraw, we doubt not, is destined to be a flourishing town, and every one, who feels an interest in the improvement of the country, will rejoice at it;—but it does not thence, by any means, follow as a matter of course, that the whole trade of North-Carolina will flow thither. A larger portion of country, we believe, trades with Fayetteville now than at any former period; and from what we know and can learn, it has no reason to apprehend a diminution of its trade, but on the contrary, a most cheering encouragement to expect an increase to it.

The editor of the Gazette seems to have been in the spirit of prophesying when he made the above oracular declaration; for in an adjoining column we find a series of predictions, from which we select one, as follows:—

"7th. That all the Adams editors in America will never set the Delaware, Ohio or Pee Dee rivers on fire."

The editor doubtless rests his reputation as a prophet on the latter, rather than on the former prediction.

TO THE CURIOUS.

It is said that on the sinking of the steam boat Eclipse, near Nashville, bales of cotton on board, weighing when dry, 400 lbs. when taken out of the water weighed 1600 lbs. A body of water the size of a 400 lb. bale of cotton, will not weigh 1600 lbs.; how, then, is it, that the same bulk of cotton, immersed in water, will weigh more? We shall be glad to see this matter accounted for.—*Knox Reg.*

[That the cotton bales were thus quadrupled in their weight, by being immersed in water, we are not prepared to deny; but "it is said," is rather questionable authority. At a time when the French philosophers were running wild after every new theory broached, a distinguished American,—Doct. Franklin, perhaps,—enquired of the French Academy at Paris, why a fish, weighing ten pounds, put into a pail full of water, would not cause it to run over? The members of the Academy immediately set their wits at work to account for so singular a phenomenon; but after perplexing their brains for some time to no purpose, a lucky thought struck one of them, that it would be proper, before proceeding any further, to enquire into the fact. The result need not be stated. Perhaps before "the curious" attempt to account for the circumstance related above, they had better ascertain the fact—much useless labor may thus be avoided.]

Rains.—The Milton Gazette of June 9, says, "During the ten days preceding the three last, we have had an unusual spell of wet weather. At intervals, some of the heaviest and most sudden rains have fallen within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In a few hours, the low lands on the creeks were completely inundated to the depth of eight and ten feet. In many instances, the planter's prospects are almost blighted; tobacco, cotton and corn-fields entirely destroyed. Wherever plants can be procured, they are replanting."

The Raleigh Star of the 10th states, that after 10 or 12 days of unusually warm weather for the season, it commenced raining on the night of the 2d inst. and continued until the 4th; during which time the weather became so cold as

to render fires comfortable, and the wind blew with such violence as to prostrate the Indian corn and small grain in that neighborhood.

In this quarter, for two or three weeks past, the weather has been oppressively warm; and although in the immediate neighborhood of this place we have had several refreshing showers, yet in some other parts of the county rain is much needed.

Governor CLINTON arrived at Philadelphia on the 31st ultimo. In alluding to his arrival, the editor of the National Gazette remarks: "It is a long time since Philadelphia has seen what is now within her precincts—an active governor, who is a man of talents and acquirements equal to his office; and who owes his election to the weight of his character—to the general impression in his state of the superiority of his services and qualifications."

COMMODORE PORTER.

A pamphlet has been just issued from the press of Davis & Force, of this city, entitled "An Exposition of the Facts and Circumstances which justified the EXPEDITION TO FAXARDO, and the consequences thereof; together with the PROCEEDINGS of the COURT OF INQUIRY thereon, held by order of the honorable the Secretary of the Navy:—By D. PORTER."

The pamphlet bears the following dedication: To John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.

This humble effort to vindicate my conduct and character is most respectfully dedicated by his very obedient and faithful servant,
D. PORTER.

Washington, May 11, 1825.

And the following note, explanatory of the publisher's reasons for making the publication, is prefixed to it:

ADVERTISEMENT.

The reader will bear in mind that, when I was recalled from my command to account for the affair at Foxardo, I pledged myself to justify it. By the conduct of the Court, to which the subject was referred for investigation, I was driven from its presence, and prevented from making the explanations on which I founded my justification. Therefore, to redeem my pledge, I submit the following sheets.

We have perused this pamphlet with the interest which every citizen must feel in the fame and fortunes of an officer whose name is so intimately associated with the national glory. It comprises the Proceedings of the Court, the testimony of numerous witnesses, a number of documents introduced by the parties to elucidate the transactions in question, the Defence of Commodore Porter, &c.

The Opinion of the Court of Inquiry not having yet been made public, is consequently unknown to us, and we are of course ignorant of the impression which the Defence of the respondent made on the respectable body to which it is addressed. We shall, therefore, accompany its publication with no opinion of our own, and no remark, save the expression of a firm belief, that whether he be adjudged to have acted right or wrong, he acted according to his views of honor and duty. We will add the hope that his Defence may have the effect to justify him before his government and his country, and to restore him honorably to the career of usefulness.
Nat. Int.

The ratifications of a General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, concluded and signed at Bogota, on the 3d of October last, by Mr. Richard C. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in that capital, and Don Pedro Gaul, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were exchanged in this City, on the 28th inst. by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, on the part of the United States, and Don Jose Maria Salazar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, on the part of his Government.

Nat. Int.

Our University.—The Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of this Institution commenced on Wednesday last, and will close on Thursday next, on which day the Annual Commencement of the College will take place.

The following is the Scheme of the Exercises on the occasion:

MORNING.

1. Prayer, by the President.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin; by Marshall T. Polk.
3. Oration on the American Constitution, as a model for European Governments; by William P. Boylan.
4. Dissertation, on the Question, "Should foreigners be permitted to hold offices of trust and profit in the United States," by Thomas Riddle.
5. Intermediate Oration, on the Literature of the Hindoos; by Albert V. Allen.
6. Oration on the Connexion between Religious and Political Freedom; by James Martin.
7. Intermediate Oration, on National Prejudices; by William A. Wright.
8. Oration, on the degree of liberty enjoyed by the ancient Greeks; by John J. Wyche.

9. Intermediate Oration, on the rise and decline of Eloquence among the Athenians; by Frederick W. Harrison.
10. Dissertation, on the Durability of the American Government; by William E. Anderson.

EVENING.

1. Salutatory Oration in English; by John M. Gee.
2. Intermediate Oration, on the Federal Convention; by James C. Bruce.
3. Oration, on the Origin of Learning; by William J. Bingham.
4. Intermediate Oration, on the consequences of the late War between the United States and Great-Britain; by Walter Alves.
5. Dissertation, on the Labours of the Alchemists; by William Seawell.
6. Valedictory Oration; by William H. Hodge.
7. Degrees conferred.
8. Presidential Address.
9. Prayer.

Raleigh Register.

A proof that a man can be his own grandfather.—There was a widow and her daughter in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was therefore, mother to her own husband's father, consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son to whom she was great-grandmother; now as the son of a great-grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle; this boy was therefore his own grandfather. N. B. This was actually the case of a boy at school in Norwich.

Sat. Magazine.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 19th ultimo, by Isaac Erwin, Esq. Mr. Hamilton Prather, to Miss Mary Lamb.

DIED.

In this town, on the 8th inst. JOHN BLAIR, infant son of Mr. John Irwin, aged about 10 mo's. In this county, on the 12th, Mr. Matthew Robinson, aged about 70 years. He was a soldier in our struggle for independence, and was one of the few surviving revolutionary soldiers who participated in the recent celebration of the 20th of May.

On the 16th, after a short illness, Mr. John Cox, about 35 years of age. He had just returned from Charleston; and his disease was no doubt contracted in the pestilential atmosphere of the low country in South-Carolina.

Groceries, &c.

CLEAN Rice, at 6 dollars per cwt. Refined table Salt in boxes, Best Surinam Molasses, Good Coffee, 34 lbs. for 1 dollar, Brown Sugar, 7 lbs. for 1 dollar, Fayetteville mould Candles, Lemonade, Punch, Cordials, and Liquors of various kinds, to be had at all hours of the day, by applying at the subscriber's Grocery Store.

J. H. NORMENT.

Charlotte, June 18, 1825. 2139

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.

Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—386f

FOR SALE.

A N elegant GRAY MARE, very active and pleasant under the saddle. Apply to J. H. NORMENT.

June 15, 1825.—2139

Old Pewter.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of OLD PEWTER, if delivered within sixty days. 3440 E. M. BRONSON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber in Charlotte, on the night of the 16th ultimo, a French WATCH, with a second hand, day hand, month hand, beside the minute and hour hand; gold chain, and a flat brass key. Any person delivering said watch to Dr. Samuel Henderson in Charlotte, or to me, or will give such information as shall lead to its discovery, shall be entitled to a reward of ten dollars. N. B.—The above hands are gold.

BUCKNER LANIER.

June 18, 1825.—444f

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825. JANE PERRY vs. Aaron Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.

3m51—price adv. &c.

Notice.

THE members of the Scientific Society are requested to give their attendance at the house of John D. Smith, on the first Saturday in July. By order of the President.

June 11, 1825.—3439 A. CLARK, Sec'y.

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

POETRY.

The following lines are not inappropriate to the present unhappy situation of the Creek Indians—with this aggravation, however, that instead of the civilized supplicating the savage, it is, in their case, civilization expelling the civilized.

FROM THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE. THE INDIAN HUNTER.

When the summer harvest was gathered in,
And the sheaf of the gleaner grew white and thin,
And the ploughshare was in the furrow left,
Where the stubble land had been lately cleft,
An Indian hunter, with unstrung bow,
Looked down where the valley lay stretched below.

He was a stranger there, and all that day
Had been out on the hills, a perilous way,
But the foot of the deer was far and fleet,
And the wolf kept aloof from the hunter's feet,
And bitter feelings passed o'er him then,
As he stood by the populous haunts of men.

The winds of autumn came over the woods
As the sun stole out from their solitudes,
The moss was white on the maple's trunk,
And dead from its arms the pale vine shrunk,
And ripened the mellow fruit hung, and red
Were the tree's withered leaves round it shed.

The foot of the reaper moved slow on the lawn,
And the sickle cut down the yellow corn,—
The mower sung loud by the meadow side,
Where the mists of evening were spreading wide,
And the voice of the herdsman came up the lea,
And the dance went round by the greenwood tree.

Then the hunter turned away from that scene,
Where the home of their fathers once had been,
And heard by the distant and measured stroke,
That the woodman hewed down the giant oak,
And burning thoughts flashed over his mind
Of the white man's faith, and love unkind.

The moon of the harvest grew high and bright,
As her golden horn pierced the cloud of white,
A footstep was heard in the rustling brake,
Where the beech overshadowed the misty lake,
And a mourning voice, and plunge from shore;
And the hunter was seen on the hills no more.

When years had passed on, by that still-lake
side
The fisher looked down through the silver tide,
And there, on the smooth yellow sand display'd,
A skeleton wasted, and white was laid,
And 'twas seen, as the waters moved deep and slow,
That the hand was still grasping a hunter's bow.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

THE DESERTER'S EXECUTION. AN EXTRACT.

I had ridden towards the front one morning, for the purpose of visiting a friend in the 5th division, when I learnt that three men had been seized a few days before, half way between the two chains of posts, and that one of them had confessed that their intention was to desert. A court-martial was immediately ordered; the prisoners were condemned to be shot; and this was the day on which the sentence was to be carried into execution. I consequently found the division, on my arrival, getting under arms; and being informed of the circumstances, I determined, after a short struggle with my weaker feelings, to witness the proceeding.

It was, altogether, a most solemn and impressive spectacle. The soldiers took their stations, and formed their ranks, without speaking a word; and they looked at one another with that peculiar expression, which, without seeming to imply any suspicion of the impropriety of the measure, indicated great reluctance to become spectators of it. The same feeling evidently pervaded the minds of the officers. Indeed, you could almost perceive the sort of shudder which ran through the frames of all who were on parade.

The place appointed for the execution was a little elevated plain, a few hundred yards in front of the camp, and near where the culprits had deserted. Hither the different battalions directed their steps, and the whole division being formed into three sides of a hollow square, the men grounded their arms, and stood still. At the vacant side of this square, a grave was dug, the earth which had been excavated being piled upon its opposite bank; and this, as the event proved, was the spot to be occupied by the prisoners.

We had stood thus about five minutes, when the muffled drums of the corps to which the culprits belonged were heard beating the dead march; and they themselves, handcuffed and surrounded by their guards, made their appearance. One was a fine young man, tall, and well made; another was a dark, thick-set, little man, about 40 years of age; and the third had nothing remarkable in his countenance, except

an expression of deep cunning and treachery. They all moved forward with considerable firmness, and took their stations on the mound, when, attention being ordered, a staff-officer advanced into the centre of the square, and read aloud the proceedings of the court. By these, sentence of death was passed upon all three, but the most villainous looking among them was recommended to mercy, on the score of his having added the guilt of treachery to his other crimes.

As soon as the reading was finished, the prisoners were commanded to kneel down upon the ground, and a handkerchief was tied over the eyes of each.—Whilst this was doing, I looked round, not so much from curiosity as to give relief to my own excited feelings, upon the countenances of the soldiers.—They were, one and all of them, deadly pale, whilst the teeth of the many were set closely together, and their very breaths seemed to be repressed. It was altogether a most harrowing moment.

The eyes of the prisoners being now tied up, the guard was withdrawn from around them, and took post about 10 yards in their front. As soon as this was done, the same staff-officer who had read the proceedings of the trial, calling to the informer by name, ordered him to rise, for that the commander of the forces had attended to the recommendation of his judges, and spared his life. But the poor wretch paid no attention to the order. I question, indeed, whether he heard it; for he knelt there as if rooted to the spot, till a file of men removed him in a state of insensibility. What the feelings of his companions in crime must have been at this moment I know not, but their miseries were of short duration; for, a signal being given, about sixteen soldiers fired, and they were instantly numbered with the dead. The little man, I observed, sprung into the air when he received his wounds, the other fell flat upon his face; but neither gave the slightest symptom of vitality after.

The discharge of the muskets in the face of the culprits, was followed by a sound as if every man in the division had been stifled for the last five minutes, and now at length drew in his breath. It was not a groan, nor a sigh, but a sob, like that which you unconsciously utter after dipping your head under water; and now all excitement was at an end. The men were dead; they died by musket shots, and these were occurrences, viewing them in the abstract, far too common to be much regarded. But in order to give to the execution its full effect, the division formed into open column of battalions, and marched around the grave, upon the brink of which the bodies lay; after which, each corps filed off to its tents, and long before dark the scene of the morning was forgotten. Not but that it produced a good effect, by checking the prevalence of the offence of which it was the punishment; but pity soon died away, and every feeling of disgust, if, indeed, any such feeling had at all risen, was obliterated. The bodies were thrown into the hole and covered up, and I returned to my tent to muse upon what I had seen.

From the Percy Anecdotes.

SANGUINE AUTHOR.

A poor clergyman, in a very remote county in England, had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so exceedingly acceptable to his parishioners, that they entreated him to print it; which, after due and solemn deliberation, he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident of his life, and filled his mind with a thousand fancies. The conclusion, however, of all his consultations with himself was, that he should obtain both fame and money; and that a journey to the metropolis, to direct and superintend the great concern, was indispensable. After taking a formal leave of his friends and neighbors, he proceeded on his journey. On his arrival in town by great good fortune, he was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer, to whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies he would have struck off? "Why," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one, and others more, so that I think we may safely venture to print thirty-five or thirty six thousand copies." The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the Reverend author departed in high spirits to his home. With much difficulty and great self-denial, a period of about two months was suffered to pass; when his golden visions so tormented his imagination, that he could endure it no longer, and accordingly he

wrote to Mr. Bowyer, desiring him to send the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. B's convenience. Judge of the astonishment, tribulation and anguish excited by the receipt of an account, charging him for printing thirty-five thousand copies of a sermon, 785*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and giving him credit for 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* the produce of seventeen copies, being the whole that had been sold.—This left a balance of 784*l.* due the bookseller.

All who know the character of this most excellent printer, would not be at all surprised to hear, that in a day or two, a letter to the following purpose was forwarded to the clergyman:

"Rev. Sir.—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but fifty copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken with you."

THE DEATH OF THE DRUNKARD.

The drunkard, then, must also die!—Yes, poor man, your career of madness will come to an end; your last cup will be emptied; your last frolic will be over; your last oath will be pronounced. Soon! the hour has already come and you are surrounded by the furniture of the grave. Oh! horrid hour of woe, which you have always feared and tried to forget; it has come, and before tomorrow's sun shall arise, your spirit must be before its judge! Your shroud is nearly ready, and soon your death bell will be tolling. And who will be your mourners? Your wife, your bosom friend, will she bend over your cold remains, and wet your clay with her tears? No! her tears have all been shed before. She in vain entreated you to reform. In anguish of soul did she often pray for you. But you treated her with contempt—you have been her ruin. Had she never seen you, she now might have been blest and happy. By you she has been abandoned, abused and disgraced. She is soon to be relieved; and do you think she will weep when you are dead? She pities you; she would do any thing to save you; but long ago she gave you up in despair. Who will be your mourners? Your children cannot feel that their father is dead. You have never told them you was their friend. You have said you hated them. You have snatched the bread from their mouths. You have torn the clothes from their shivering limbs, and they are now left to beg or starve. They owe their existence to you, and that existence you have rendered miserable. Who then will be your mourners? Your neighbors, as they in kindness shall bear away your body, and place it in your last abode, will they even feel a pang of sorrow that you are dead? All will be silent—not a sigh—not a tear! Alas, poor man, when the last sad office shall be performed, when your grave shall be filled up, and the last green turf fixed in its place, a thrill of horror will be felt in the breast of the good, as they shall turn away from the lonely spot where they laid you.

Ye friends of virtue and of man; ye too, who believe there is no HEREFTER, draw near while I remove the curtain and show you this dying man. Once he was the child of tender and pious parents, the burthen of their cares, the comfort of their passing days, and the object of a thousand hopes. Once he mingled in the polite circle; was respected as a citizen and a friend. You saw when first he began to linger about the tavern, to neglect his business and family. You saw it, but you told him to go on! You saw to what it would lead; but not a word did you whisper in his ear, nor an effort did you make to save him from ruin. Now it is too late; the work of ruin is accomplished, and, "at your hands shall his blood be required!"

RULES FOR THE BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

Always wipe your mouth with the table-cloth, for that must be soiled at all events, and will save your host's napkins, or your own pocket-handkerchiefs.

Always observe the Abyssinian custom—never to speak, nor to drink, unless your mouth is quite full.

Chomp whatever you eat, making as much noise as possible, which will show you relish, and are pleased with what you are eating.

Should any thing at dinner stick in your teeth, do not allow yourself to suffer from it for a moment; but use a pin, or if you have not such a thing about you, a fork will be a good substitute.

Always begin to speak before another has finished what he or she has to say, as it will serve to show the quickness

of your perception, in being able to understand a thing before it is uttered, and give the company a great opinion of your good breeding.

Should you have occasion to use your handkerchief in company, do not mince the matter as the fastidious are wont to do, by slightly compressing the nose; but boldly and decidedly blow it, (particularly at meal-time,) until relieved from the inconvenience, and the more louder and more violent the different propulsions of sound are, the more genteel, easy, and agreeable you will be considered.

When in company, should you ever be at a loss what to do with your hands and feet, (as is often the case with young people,) you can occasionally put one foot over the other; sit cross-legged; pick your ears with the head of a pin; run your fingers through your hair; pare your nails; beat a tattoo on the table; gape now and then; stretch yourself to open your chest; loll back and tilt you chair; cut a notch or two in the arm of it with your penknife, (which should be in your hand ready for use;) scratch your head, if it may happen to itch, and in so doing you will convince the company that you have been well brought up, and are perfectly free from vulgar habits.

At a tavern or coffee-house it is an admirable device to make a general monopoly of all the newspapers in the room, holding two together, sitting on others, and placing your elbows on the remainder. Peep over a person's shoulder while he is writing or perusing letters or papers: this shows great knowledge of politeness, and ought particularly to be encouraged, if you wish to rise in the world.

The employment of fashionable and cant phrases gives a grace to conversation, such as, that sort of thing, that's your sort, there she goes, keep moving, what's to pay, I owe you one, push on, that's the dandy, and this is the barber, &c.

If you wish to appear of consequence in society, boast of your wealth, birth, education, &c. and as much as possible magnify the astonishing achievements of your ancestors.

Interlard your conversation with well chosen oaths and fashionable swearing. This, when properly managed, displays your ingenuity. It is an excellent substitute for genius, wit, and talents. Besides, your word is more regarded when your conversation is on oath. If you swear before the great proficients in the art, vary your mode as much as possible.—Think of something new, and wisely recollect, with ACRES in Sheridan's Comedy, that "damns have had their day."

SELECTED FOR THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

BEAUTY—BY SHAKESPEARE.

BEAUTY is but a vain, a fleeting good,
A shining gloss, that fadeth suddenly,
A flower, that dies when almost in the bud,
A brittle glass, that breaketh presently.
A fleeting good, a gloss, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.

As goods, when lost, are wondrous seldom found,
As fading gloss, no rubbing can excite,
As flowers, when dead, we trample on the ground,
As broken glass, no cement can unite,
So BEAUTY blemished once, is ever lost,
In spite of physic, painting, pains, and cost.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction—in solitude, a solace,—and in society, an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—without it, what is MAN? A splendid slave; a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passion participated with brutes.

ADVICE TO THE FEMALE SEX.

PERICLES, in a funeral oration on some brave Athenians who were slain in battle, after having addressed himself to the several ranks and orders of his countrymen, and shown them how they should behave themselves in the public cause, thus speaks to the female part of his audience—

"—And as for you, I shall advise you in very few words. Aspire only to those virtues that are peculiar to your sex, follow your natural modesty, and think it your greatest commendation not to be talked of one way or other."

VIRTUE THE ONLY TRUE SOURCE OF NOBILITY.

"—Whoe'er amid the Sons
Of reason, valor, liberty and virtue,
Displays distinguish'd merit, is a Noble,
Of Nature's own creation. Such have risen,

sprung from the dust, or where had been our honors?
And such, in radiant bands, will rise again."

LITERATURE.

The pleasure and delight of knowledge and learning, surpass all others; for if the pleasures of the affections exceed the pleasures of the senses, as much as the obtaining a desire or a victory exceeds a song or a treat, shall not the pleasures of the understanding exceed the pleasures of the affections? In all other pleasures there is satiety, and after use, their verdure fades, which shows they are but deceits and fallacies, and that it was the novelty which pleased, not the quality; whence voluptuous men frequently turn friars, and ambitious princes melancholicks. But of knowledge there is no satiety; here gratification and appetite are perpetually interchanging, and consequently this is good in itself, simply without fallacy or accident. Nor is that a small pleasure and satisfaction, to the mind, which Lucretius describes to this effect. "It is a scene of delight to be safe on shore, and see a ship tossed at sea; or to be in a fortification and see two armies join battle upon a plain; but it is pleasure incomparable, for the mind to be seated by learning in the fortress of truth, and, from thence to view the errors and labors of others."

DEAN SWIFT says, "It is with narrow-minded people as with narrow-necked bottles, the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out."

A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friends in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended fifty dollars for a habit; his friend replied, "here in the country, we don't allow our wives to get into such habits."

RELIGIOUS.

GOD IS RIGHT AND THE WORLD IS WRONG.

"Now, then, my friends, my reasons are all before you, and I hope to be justified by your consciences, while I execute the commission given me in the text.—God hath said to the wicked, 'O wicked man, thou shalt surely die;' and the watchmen are commanded upon their peril, to sound the alarm. I, therefore, solemnly declare, in the name of God, that there is a dreadful war waged by all the divine perfections against sin—that the sacred rights of Heaven have taken the field—that every glory of the Godhead holds a vivid lightning pointed at every sinful thought—that the inviolate honour of Heaven's King is coming down to crush a rebellious world. In equally solemn tones, I declare, as my office obliges, and call every angel to witness, that in this war God is right and the world is wrong. These great truths, while I live, I will declare, and hope to pronounce them with my dying breath—God is right and the world is wrong.—I wish they were set forth in broad letters on every forehead, and with a pen dipped in heaven were written upon every heart. I wish they were set upon the frontispiece of every book; and posted in sunbeams at the corner of every street—that they were graven with the point of a diamond on a rock forever.—God is right and the world is wrong! I would that these ponderous truths might pass from land to land—prostrate nations of unknown tongues, and rolling through every clime, might bring an humbled world to ask for mercy at a Saviour's feet.

"Standing on my watch-tower, I am commanded, if I see aught of evil coming, to give warning. I again solemnly declare that I do discern evil approaching; I see a storm collecting in the Heavens; I discover the emotion of the troubled elements; I hear the roar of distant wind—Heaven and earth seem mingled in the conflict—and I cry to those for whom I watch—A Storm! A Storm! Get into the Ark, or you are swept away. O! what is it? I see a world convulsed and falling to ruins—the sea burning like oil—nations rising from under ground—the sun falling—the damned in chains before the bar, and some of my poor hearers with them! I see them cast from the battlement of the judgment scene. My God! the eternal pit has closed upon them forever!"

DR. GAFFIN.